

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER IV. BALL'S BLUFF.

Growing Impatience of the People for mac-Mismanagement by Everybody. Death of the Gallant Senator Baker.

Death of the Gallant Senator Baker.

After all, McCleilan's fatal mistake was his amazing inability to comprehend the American people. I would seem as if any ordinary intellect could understand this. Even thru the glamour of the bewildering receptions of which he speaks so frankly, and the extreme deference paid him by everyone from the President and grave Senators down to personages of minor importance, it should have been evident to him that all this was based upon the expectation that he would achieve speedy results. Lavish as the people were in giving him men and money, they naturally wanted these contributions to bring fruits. McCleilan admits himself that everyone he met was centirely willing to give him all that he wanted of the wealth and manhood of the country. They were naturally impatient, and who could blame them, to see this lavishness used with a swift

by Gens, McCall, W. F. Smith, Fitz John Porter, McDowell, Blenker, Franklin and Heintzelman. They were encamped in the order named from Fort Marcy Action—McClellan Will Not Under-stand—Thinks it Political Jealousy.
Terrible Disaster on the Upper Potoone under Gen, Chas P. Stone occu-pied the upper Potomac from the mouth of the Monocacy to Washington.



DEATH OF COL. EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER AT BALL'S BLUFF. purpose to secure results, and free out firing a shot. McCall, who was on them from the mortal apprehension the extreme right, followed the road up they labored under as to the safety of the Capital and the preservation of the lan had contemplated. He passed thru Union. They were, it is true, willing to wait a reasonable time for adequate and one of his brigades pushed on to preparations to be made, and they welcomed McClellan's grand reviews a mearly opposite Edward's Ferry. The
first as demonstrations of how well his
work was going on. He amused them with announcements that he was going pographical knowledge of the front to make the campaign "short, sharp, McClellan feared McCall had gone and decisive." But one grand review was followed by another, and there were glowing reports of the splend decisive. McCall reported that he had seen no signs of the enemy as far were glowing reports of the splend drill and efficiency which the army was attaining. All the same the fact regration of ground in front of Washington, while the Confederate flag floated withing easy sight of the Capitol. It insulted the President every time he left the White House for a drive, and the Confederate hat the Potomac towards Harper's Ferry, white House for a drive, and the Confederate hat the end of the enemy had abandoniated the President every time he left the White House for a drive, and the Confederate hat the enemy had abandoniated the Potomac towards Harper's Ferry, or at least were holding it very feebly for the enemy had abandoniated the Potomac towards Harper's Ferry, or at least were holding it very feebly feebly the Capitol. He went the following dispatch for Capitol. federate batteries along the Potomic He sent the following dispatch to Gen. virtually closed Washington's most important line of communications. Pecple began to wonder why, if Johston and Beauregard could do this with their raw levies imperfectly equipped, Mc-Ciellan could not do something with his spien 1 army, the praises of which filled the papers and the mouths of orators. Possibly some of McClellan's inaction was due to his being surrounded by Regular Army officers to whom an army was a permanent thing, the de-

growth of years, and it was difficult for him to conceive of any other kind of an army; he had nothing in him of George

Washington or Andrew Jackson, who improvised armies and taught them war

by making war. As will be seen by his

letters to his wife, quoted in our pre-vious chapter, McClellan, who had come to Washington a fresh, unspoiled young man, delighted with the praises of Gen Scott, and blushing at the def-

erence paid him by the President, soon underwent a marvelous transformation.

The praises intoxicated him into an

amazing self-confidence in his own in-fallibility and superjority. Within a few

weeks after he stood blushing and hesitating before the President, Gen. Scott, and the Senators, he was assuming his intellectual and patriotic superiority to the whole of them, actually denounc-

ing the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Scott and others of his official su-periors as "incapables who sit on the

verge of a precipice and cannot realize what they see." The letter containing this expression is dated Aug. 16, only

25 days after his first arrival in Wash-

The Weeks of Walting Become Months

The five weeks of the long month of

August passed away in drills and or-

ganization, and the people waited. September brot only grand reviews, and still the people waited patiently, ex-

pecting every week that the next would

upon Manassas and the insolent enemy

driven in confusion. The early Autumn

weather was magnificent, and as the

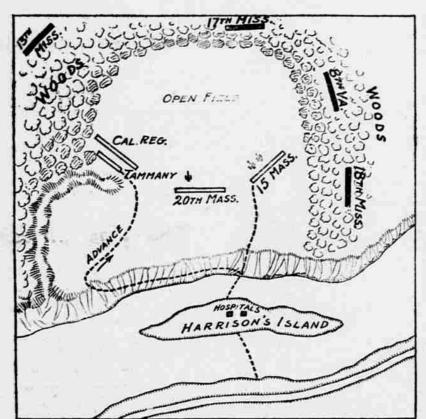
impatient volunteers, fretting in their camps, said, "If this weather

made for fighting, what was it made

"Camp Griffin, Oct. 20, 1861. "Gen. McClellan desires me to inform you that Gen. McCall occupied Dranesville yesterday and is still there. Will
send out heavy reconnaissances today in
directions from that point. The General desires that you will keep a good
lookout upon Leesburg, to see if this
movement has the effect to drive them
away. Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them.

Calburn

doubt as to the gen
column, since he sent out a small party
of skirmishers on one flank and a squad
of cavalry on the other to feel the enemy. He could not believe that the
Federals had been so imprudent as to
send only a few hundred men across
the river. After a short skirmish Devens withdrew to the summit of Ball's
Bluff, where there was a clearing of
about half a mile long, following the velopment of which goes on year after McClellan himself, in his study of European armies, had become thus Im-"Ass't Adj't Gen." bued with the permanency of their military establishments, which were the



camps, said, "If this weather was not made for fighting, what was it made for?" The newspaper correspondents tried to soothe the eager people with daily assurances of the safety of the Capital and that "all was quiet along the Capital and that "all was quiet along the Potomac was not what people wasted. Six hundred thousand men had gone into camp for other purposes than to preserve placid order on the hands of that historic stream. The rising discontent was energetically met banks of that historic stream. The rising discontent was energetically met banks of that historic stream. The rising discontent was energetically met banks of the subscinction and the subscited of the sasser of low the purpose of fighting."

The Disaster of Bell's Bluer.

In the beginning of October, Gen. McClellan at 11 a. McClellan had seven strong divisions on the Virginia side of the river in front of Washington. These were commanded in the proceeded to Edward's Ferry at Conard's Ferry with a portion of his time to propose the string of the special string of the spe

1 o'clock with Gorman's Brigade, the 7th Mich., and three troops of cavalry. At the same time he sent to Harrison's Island four companies of the 15th Mass., under Col. Devens, and a battalion of the 20th Mass., under Col. Lee. Col. Cogswell was sent with the Tammany regiment and a section of artilibre to the section of a section of artilibre to the section of a section of artilibre to the section of a section of

In the locality where Stone was now operating the great Cumberland Canal and 2 o'clock, and began forming his try when but five years old, and they may around the field of battle. operating the great Cumberland Canal lies close to the river. In the river it around the field. They were at a second before it said around the field. They were at a second before it said, which extends as far up as opposite Leesburg. Conrad's Ferry is at the upper end of the island, while a few hundred yards below the lower end are the mouth of Goose Creek and Edward's Ferry. The Potomac at the upper end of the island, while a few hundred yards below the lower end are the mouth of Goose Creek and Edward's Ferry. The Potomac at the upper end of the island is a spin truns a rapid course over a rugged bed, and directly opposite Harrison's Island rises Ball's Bluff, a granite cliff with steep sides some 70 feet high. As Stone had not expected a crossing in force to the Virginia side, he was ill-prepared for such a movement. As Harrison's Island he had only one large flatboat capable of carrying about 20 and a small iron launch. They had about the same provision at Edward's Ferry. Upon the same provision at Edward's Ferry. Upon the receipt of the report from Capt. Philbrick Stone says:

"I at one sent to refer to Col. Devens and the declaration of the collection of the court of Appeals of the report from Capt. Philbrick Stone says:

"I at one sent to refer to Col. Devens and the declaration of the court of Appeals of the report from Capt. Philbrick Stone says:

"I at one sent to creat to Col. Devens and the declaration of the court of Appeals was folly as important an office of Coverns The town of the care of whomself the care of wh "I at once sent orders to Col. Devens to cross four companies of his regiment to the Virginia shore, march silently, under cover of night, to the position of the camp referred to, to attack and destroy it at daybreak, pursue the confusion by a party of the 2th confusion by a party of t into confusion by a party of the 8th triffying influence upon the people of Va., and at the same time a fresh Misstroy it at daybreak, pursue the enemy dent with his small force, and return sissippi regiment advanced upon the rapidly to the island, his return to be covered by a company of the 20th Mass., which was directed to be posted on the bled into confusion, with the men rush-ing back to the edge of the bluff and

on the crest and shot them down at he found no enemy or found him only weak, and a position where he could observe well and be secure until his party could be strengthened sufficiently to make a valuable reconnoissance which should safely ascertain the position and force of the enemy, to hold on and report.

"Orders were dispatched to Col. Baker to send the 1st Cal. regiment to Conrad's Ferry, to arrive there at sunrise, and to have the remainder of his brigade in a state of readiness to move after an early breakfast. Also to Liout. men to throw, their arms over the bluff which had been captured at Ball's Pluff

bluff directly over the landing place. "Col. Devens was ordered to use this opportunity to observe the approaches

to Leesburg and the position and force of any enemy in the vicinity, and in case

after an early breakfast. Also to Lieut.-Col. Ward, of the 15th Mass., to move

while Devens advanced towards Lees-

and decided not to return at once About 6:30 he sent a non-commissione

with him about 2,000 men, whom he

kept in concealmen, from the recon-

approach. He seems to have been in

about half a mile long, following the course of the river, and some 500 yards

into the river.

The boats were at once crowded be-Col. Ward, of the 15th Mass., to move with a battalion of the regiment to the river bank, opposite Harrison's Island, to arrive there by daybreak. Lieut. French, of Ricketts's Battery, was detached with two mountain howitzers, and ordered to the tow-path of the canal opposite Harrison's Island."

Mistaken Conädence.

Stone issued these orders with entire confidence that there was no considerable force of the enemy across the riverable for any confingency. I a obedience to orders Col. Devens crossed than ample for any confingency. I a obedience to orders Col. Devens crossed the observable for the poople had not demanded a victim. Gens they buff. Many were stone was selected for the secrifice, and they buffer escape by stealing down thru the brushwood along the ledge at the foot of the cliff. Darkness came to aid, the remnants to see came to aid, the remnants to see the Potomac scarcely \$90 recrossed the stream. They, had left behind 223 dead, the foot of the War. Who this refugee was could also the potomac scarcely \$90 recrossed the stream. They, had left behind 223 dead, the remnants to see the Potomac scarcely \$90 recrossed the stream. They, had left behind 223 dead, the world have been amazing if in the heat of their grief and resentment the people had not demanded a victim. Gens was selected for the sacrifice, and public rumor did not hesitate to accuss him of the most treasonable communications with the enemy. There was said to be, in the stone was selected for the sacrifice, and provide the remnants to see the potomac scarce to said, the remnants to see the potomac scarce to said the remnants to see the potomac scarce to said the remnants to see the search by any one statement of their grief and resentment the beat of their grief and resentment the beat of their grief and resentment the beat of their grief and resentment the stone was selected for the sacrifice, and the remnants to see th

Lieut. Oliver Wendell Holmes, now burg and the supposed camp. Devens found no men whatever in front of him. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was wounded The 42d N. Y. lost nine killed, 10 younded and 135 missing. The 1st Cal. (71st Pa.) lost 13 killed. 40 wounded and 228 captured. Col. Evans reported his loss at 155 neluding Col. E. R. Burt, of the

18th Miss. Col. Baker's Orders

In the bitter denunciation following flanking column at Bull Run. He had this sickening catastrophe even the dead Col. Baker did not escape condemnation to find evidence criminating Gen. Stone for rashness and disregard of orders. noitering columns that he had seen after death you that Gen. McCall occupied Dranes- doubt as to the strength of Devens's blood, are the foundation for this close custody. The order was charge: Edward's Ferry, Oct 22; 11:50.

"Col. E. D. Baker, Commander of Bri-

gade. "Colonel: In case of heavy firing in front of Harrison's Island you will advance the California regiment of your he was transerred to Fort Hamilton and vance the California regiment of your brigade or retire the regiments under siven more liberty, but he was reduced his rights as an officer most rendered illegible with blood) Virginia side of the river, at your discretion, assuming command on arrival. nost obedient servant,

"Chas. P. Stone, "Brigadier-General Commanding." The second order was received on the battlefield, by the hand of Col. Cogsweil, an hour before the death of Col. Baker, who had put it in his hat without reading it. It is as follows:

"Headquarters Corps of Observation, anything about, had been filed against Edward's Ferry, Oct. 12; 11:50. "E. D. Baker, Commanding Brigade.
"Colonel: I am informed that the "Colonel: I am informed that the have him serve with the army if only force of the enemy is about 4,000, all as a spectator, and expressed no doub force of the enemy is about 4,000, all as a spectator, and expressed no doubt told. If you can push them you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburg, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburg and take the Gum Spring road, you will not follow far, but safee the first good position to cover the problem of th

Creek, where they can be reinforced siege of Port Hudson, but his ill lucl from Manassas and have a strong post-followed him into the Red River cam

their flank.
"Yours respectfully and truly, "Chas. P. Stone.

"Brigadier-General Commanding." "Brigadier-Geheral Commanding." ganized the Egyptian army, but fell with the Khedive, and returned to this mg misunderstanding of the position country in 1883, dying in 1887. on the part of every one. The only pal-liation for Stope is his belief that Mc-Call's heavy, force, advancing from Dranesville directly upon Leesburg, would compel the enemy to withdraw would compel the enemy to withdraw everything but a small, light line of observation. Yet Stone estimated that the the work being mainly done by Joel C enemy was 4,000 strong, and it is hard Fisk and William H. D. Blake

long of the 20th Max, ander Col. Lee, bad chafed under the inaction for Cognitive College and the College Coll

became part of the Quaker community of Philadelphia. Dying shortly after distinguished himself by his eloquen and ardent advocacy of everything looking to the salvation of the country. speech at the great Union meeting a Cooper's Institute, New York, was se-ond only to that of Lincoln's in its ele-

The Effect in the South.

The exhibaration of the South over the victory was even greater than the sorrowful depression of the North. The scrambling down as best they could, while their triumphant enemies stood apprehension on the part of the more thoughtful as to what would be the re col. Cogswell gathered some frag-

Arrest of Gen. Stone.

to make a reconnoissance were more than ample for any contingency. In obedience to orders Col. Devens crossed to the Virginia shore about midnight with five companies, numbering about 250 men, and halted until daybreak in an open field near the bluffs bordering the shore. He was joined by Col. Lee with 100 men of the 20th Mass., who halted on the bluff to cover the return, while Devens advanced towards Lee.

In three gugs, of three gugs, of the 625 men the 15th Mass, took, obtained two officers were killed, 61 wounded and 227 captured. Lieut-Col. Putnam lost a leg.

The 20th Mass, lost two-thirds of the 20th Mass, who hald shown much courage and capacity in putting Washington in a condition of security and peace for the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, and in preventing the Capital from being raided by parties from Virginia or Baltimore. After McDowell took command of the army Stone was promoted to Brigadier-General of Vol unteers, and did good service in guard ing the Potomac above Washington, H showed so much competence for the division. The catastrophe at Ball's Bluf was simply a frightful mistake on hi part and those of his subordinate without any more shadow of treason at taching to him than to the gallant Col oneis under him. The Committee or the Conduct of the War made an inrashness and disregard of orders, whereupon Secretary Stanton, by the provention of the following orders found in his hat dated Jan. 28, directed Gen McClellan man between the two oceans. Senator following orders found in his hat to relieve Gen. Stone and r him in Knox cannot do any hay-pitching feats on his Valley Forge farm, as President to relieve Gen. Stone and r him in the close custody. The order was a small containing the companion of th ted to Gen. Andrew Porter, who de-tailed Gen. Sykes, with the City Guard. to make the arrest. Stone was sent to Fort Lafayette and placed in solitary confinement, no letter nor visitor being side of the river, at your discretable assuming command on arrival.

ery respectfully, Colonel, your restored to duty, and finally, Aug or restored to duty, and finally, Aug 16, 1862, after 189 days of confinement he was told that he was at liberty. renewed his application for copies the charges against him, and tried i vain to secure a trial. Gen. Halleck in formed him that he had no informatio as to the cause of his arrest, and n charges nor specification, that he knee him. As soon as he was released Ger McClellan applied for permission but seize the first good position to cover "injurious to the public service," and "Their desire is to draw us on, if they was later assigned to Gen. Stone was later assigned to Gen. Banks's Army of the Gulf, and did good service at the "Report frequently, so that when they He commanded a brigade before Peter are pushed Gorman can come up on burg for three weeks and then resigne-In 1870 he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt as Chief of Staff with the rank of Brigadier-General. He or

(To be continued.)

A History of the 56th N. Y.

REPUBLICAN ASPIRANTS (Continued from page one.)

done most of his playing at Murra Bay. It keeps his weight at a minimum figure, which is one thing about it tha

Albany to sound the Governor about alliance on that basis. Speaker Cann need make no more jovial journeys the State House in the same city on

peals was fully as important an offis the office of Governor. The tenure cas 17 years; the pay large. A Goveror in New York serves for but two ears and his salary is smaller. Judge arker resigned his office three or fo weeks later, as Gov. Hughes must yield his ambition to serve for another term as Governor of New York, if he gets the nomination for the Presidency. His campaign went to the bad continually and he was very overwhelmingly beaten at the November balloting. Now he is successful New York lawyer, with large income undoubtedly, but no long er an influence in politics. He sits it in inner office, guarded from all except

hose who come bearing fat retainers. July 9 may be a day of better Re ublican augury, and Gov. Hughes's annonneement that he would accept a nomination for the Presidency may come to a better end. Nevertheless three years from now he will probably be either President of the United States or a lawyer in some big New York office as Judge Parker now is. While he did not make his announcement directly, it was made impersonally on "incontro-vertible authority," which means that Gov. Hughes said what was said, and requested that it be printed as a notice to the Presidential aspirants who artrying to make him the tail to one of their kites.

No one of the candidates except Sen-ator Knox has announced formally that he is in the field for the nomination and therefore it is fair to regard Gov Hughes as a candidate just as much as Secretary Taft is or as Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon are. has been discussed of late e as much as any one of trio mentioned, and his name quite has been quite as favorably received it is taken for granted now that effort will begin soon to round up New York delegates for him, with chances favoring his support by a large portion of the 18 delegates from New York State. Albany will very likely be a lively camp of Presidential politics during the coming Winter, and to a degree will share honors with Washington in that regard.

Candidates as Athletes.

Candidates as Athletes. If all the Presidential candidates get doing athletic stunts during the Sum-cr, several weeks of which yet remain, several weeks of which yet re-main, they might enliven the contest immeasurably. The voters would be vastly more entertained than they are by the usual manuvers for convention support. Suppose "Uncle Joe" Cannon should go to New York and "cut a wing" in front of the Stock Exchange as a street plane played a raying malis a street plano played a ragtime melody. He could do it in the most ap-proved style, for he is the spryest old Knox cannot do any hay-pitching feats on his Valley Forge farm, as President Roosevelt has monopolized that, but he might cut a few acres of green sward in true Cincinnatus style when plowing time comes or perform some other approved bucolic stunt that would entrance the hol polloi. trance the hol pollot.

One of the Oldest.

John Bell, Marinette, Wis., advances in member of his Post and Past Post commander of S. H. Sizer Post, Department of Wisconsin, for the honor of before or not. ent of Wisconsin, for the honor of being the oldest among the veterans. He 92 years old, and served in the 32d

Sore Eyes

crateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miracu lous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Wate ery Eyes and All Eye Diseases-Send Your Name and Address With Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.

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everthis free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye truthics. Many have thrown away their glasses after using the week. Frenchers, beathers, doctors, lawyers, enteres, suffering the tressmakers and all who ase their streeth and the suffering to understrain find who this Magic Lotton a safe, the major their treeth appear to the trial tortie of this totton, and glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and athentic cases where it has correct extract after the lactors said that only a dangerous and expensive specialion would save the sight. If you have eye truthic of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my good free ofter of this Magic Rye Ladion. Address, with full description of your readile and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 183 Home Sank Bidg. Feoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mult, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic emedy that has resored many almost blind to sight.

TAND GRENADES OF WAR OF '12.

Did-Time Ordnance Found at Fort Me-Henry-How They Were Used.

(From the Baltimore American.) While examining the contents of the ordnance storehouse at Fort McHenry Lieut, J. L. Holcombe, of the 128th loast Artillery, discovered several boxes of old hand grenades which are sup-orsed to be more than 100 years old. The missiles are of the earliest make used by the United States Government, and were probably placed at the hisoric old fort when it was first erected n 1812. Owing to the way in which

hey were packed the grenades had only he slightest trace of rust upon them. The discovery of the weapons recalls bit of the ancient history of the a bit of the ancient history of the coun-iry. In explaining their use Lieut, Holcombe said that the grenades were ship, who, walking out upon the yard-arms of the old-fashioned fighting ves-sels threw them into the ranks of the An explosion followed which nemy.

reated havoc.

They weigh about four pounds and are shaped after the fashion of the bombs used by Anarchists, and are iron

and loaded with gunpowder.
Several days after the discovery one of the new recruits at the fort was found trying to dry the powder in one of the missiles by rossting it on the fire. A report was made to Lieut. Watson, in ommand of the post, who said that he utended to write to the authorities and ask permission to dump them in the middle of Chesapeake Bay, as they were so old-fashioned that they would be of practically no use whatever in modern warfare.

The 47th Pa.

Joseph B. Gray, Co. C. 47th Pa., Shir-eysburg, Pa., has failed to see anything from his regiment in The National Trib-une, and he wants the boys to wake up, une, and he wants the boys to wake u

SHORT

TALKS TO

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